

Price \$2.50 A Year, in Advances. Whole Number Issued, 2250.
Single Number 4 Cents.

...of killing me alive, he said, and wanted some rest. Frank Johnston was ready for any thing but going back to Italy, but had no words

✶ Stranahan pilots on the Missouri steam
m. from Astoria to eighteen hundred dollars a
month at present. Very fair wages.

100% Pure Happiness.—If you wish to do good, do good. If you wish to reach people, reach people. The only way to live with a thing is to do it, and this saying, which you learn to do right you will do wrong—you will make mistakes, you will have disappointments, pressures, and in the end you will have your harvest, and that is the way to do good.



WIT AND HUMOR.

The Place to Get Information.

The following notice, posted upon a Mississippi steamboat, shows that there is no place which offers such opportunities for obtaining one's fund of general information as on one of those floating palaces which navigate the Father of Waters:

NOTICE.

Any person, or persons, desirous of obtaining information in regard to the diseases to the various parts along the river—the probable time of reaching them—the length of time the boat will remain—why the boat will not remain longer—if passengers would have time to go to the point—the depth of water—the geological, climatological, or agricultural statistics of the country—population, wealth, crops, leading or prominent characteristics of the people; their origin, average height, complexion, color of hair, eyes and eyes—mode of dress—number of births, marriages, deaths, or serious attacks of illness—relative proportion of male and female property, and the probable reasons therefor—mode of decline in prosperity, and the different ways in which such diseases might have been, and probably would have been, avoided, had they been known at the time—the political, social, and religious peculiarities of the people—their education in law, and the means of conveying them—the part taken by each individual member in the late unhappy and unnecessary rebellion, and reasons therefor—and, in general, the history and probable destiny of the inhabitants—the character of the stock raised, or to be raised—relative proportion of males, horses, sheep, hogs, and negroes—development of superior and inferior mental and moral qualities—relative number of barrels of corn to the acre—quantity of cotton—average size of water melons—height of grain—depth of wells and cisterns—breadth of levees of all the streams on or near the river and the Gulf of Mexico—how many times the boat stops between any point and any other point, and why—exact distances from Cahoon to Ripley, and thence to the point where the river joins the Gulf, between Rock-Port and St. Louis—probable time of reaching Vicksburg, and why it cannot be reached sooner—length of time the boat will remain at Vicksburg—amount of measles and cholera—mode of prevention in Ripley, and why—the medicines used for the different local complaints, and the proportion of the different ingredients thereof, and the reasons for selecting each proportion, especially in particular cases of aggravated fever, bilious and remittent, congestive, inflammatory and in- dependent disorders peculiar to the country—the number of individuals annually carried away by yellow fever and cholera in all the different towns, towns, and villages along the river, and whether these dangerous epidemics will appear during the present year or not, and, if not, why they will not—relative number of deaths, women, and children generally attacked by cholera and fever, and the remedies used—the average amount of freight and produce carried on the boat each trip, the points to which it is carried, the price of carrying it, and whether the boat is always paid promptly for the same—how far the money received from the passengers will pay the expenses of the boat—how many passengers are carried, and their history, and destination; their probable business, and their qualifications for attending to the same; whether married or not; if married, how many; if not married, why not; and, in general, all details of information respecting their future hopes and prospects—whether the gentleman playing cards are professional gamblers or not; if not, how much each one has lost; if not, how much he has won—whether the pilot of the boat is a temperate man or not, and the probable danger of fire or explosion of the boiler, or being sunk, or any other accident—whether the clerk is strictly right or not—whether the duties of a steamboat clerk are not exceedingly arduous, and how long each clerk has been thus employed; are they all courteous gentlemen or not; if not, how long he has been thus employed or sunk, or burnt up, or why—said, in general, all information of a general nature, local, national, international, geographical, historical, geological, climatological, statistical, astronomical, architectural, grammatical, critical or intellectual character, can be ascertained by calling upon any of the courteous and gentlemanly clerks connected with the boat; or, in their absence, any information will be cheerfully given by the pilot, engineer, mate or deck hands.

Little Freddy is a very fine child, but to have to answer him, and compete for the first prize at the Academy at the same time, is rather trying to the patience of our friend Raphael.



THE PERSECUT OF ANY UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

The Art of Dunning.

The art of dunning is not reckoned among the fine or polite arts. Indeed, there are no rules on the subject, as each case must be tried by itself, the success of various expedients being very much "as you light upon them." At times, a lucky accident brings the money out of a slow debtor, after the manner following:

One of our merchants, nervous and irritable, received a letter from a customer in the country, begging for more time. Turning to one of his counting-clerks, he says:

"Write to this man immediately."

"Yes, sir. What shall I say?"

The merchant was pacing the office, and repeated the order.

"Write to him at once."

"Certainly, sir: what do you wish me to say?"

The merchant was impatient, and broke out:

"Something or nothing, and that very quick."

The clerk waited for no further words, but something his own judgment, wrote and despatched the letter. By the return of mail came a letter from the delinquent customer, enclosing the money in full of the account. The merchant's eyes glared when he opened it, and, hastening to his desk, he said to the clerk:

"What sort of a letter did you write to this man? How is the money in full?"

"I wrote just what you told me to, sir. The letter is enclosed here."

The letter-bearer was consulted, and there it stood, short and sweet, and right to the point.

"Dear Sir—Something or nothing; and that very quick. Yours, etc."

And this letter brought the money, when a more elaborate one would have failed of the happy effect.

Fast Riding.

An Englishman, boasting of the superiority of the horse in his country, mentioned that a celebrated rider had run a mile in a minute.

"My good fellow," exclaimed an American friend, "that is less than the average rate of our common readers. I live on my penmanship."

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AGRICULTURAL.

Cotton's Column.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

COTTON.

By the time this "shall some growing," farmers everywhere will have their own crop in, and in a good many instances coming out again heavily, so that the time for talk about preparation and planting of new fields is gone by for this year. Nevertheless, as the planned crop is yet to be made and harvested, and in some manner disposed of, a little talk upon the subject may be in order. Let us have it here.

In the first place, no farmer anywhere this side of away "own west," where railroad regulations charge the price of these bushels of grain for carrying to market, need give themselves an uneasy thought as to the price of corn for this year or next, or the year after. Let the corn market drift, where it will, the farmer is safe to win if he leaves it until always that corn changes from pork, beef, mutton, butter, cheese and poultry, is a far more profitable way of the putting of the material than as simply raw corn.

It is not probable that any of these commodities, except butter and cheese, will fall much below the present ruling prices in the five years before us; so that said in any of these years, corn will almost to a certainty pay two hundred per cent. on the cost of production, provided it is properly marketed and industry have been expended in making the crop.

In Edith's "Adam's Cove," published by the Appleton, New York—a work by the by that every man, or woman either, intending to raise an acre of corn, or an acre of corn and beef ought to buy and read, and bear in mind, every word of it; we find among many others the following important ones here:

The Art of Dunning.

But by the use of special manures, by more elaborate disintegration of the soil, and by closer plowing, which last is only warranted with copious manuring and deep pulverization, a still lower cost of production might undoubtedly be reached.

There is a large class of soils in which the elements of manure are to be found, with the exception of some one or two that happen to be almost entirely absent. In every such instance the application of special manures, if rightly selected, is attended with the highest advantage, not infrequently doubling the crop at a trifling expense.

As true as Bible gospel, every word of it; and brings to light down to the point we were aiming at. A great many soils of corn are in this day plowed, the last half fertilized, and with much precision in cultivation as we saw in a great many corn fields last year, they will never produce a paying crop, even changed into beef, and pork, and poultry, or anything else.

In all such cases there is still time for redemption, and if not a maximum, at least above a medium yield, reducing the cost by increasing the crop, from probably fifty-five or seventy cents per bushel, to twenty, or about that figure.

Two elements and most direct out to corn a result with a half plowed, and corn putting its head above ground, is early manuring in the hill with special fertilizers. Provide raw-bone phosphate, or pure phosphate, and unleached wood ashes in equal quantities—mix thoroughly, fill a sack for yourself, another for Tom, and one for Jim, too—mix them—over the shoulder—under the arm, open mouth forward—take to the corn field and scatter it to a row, always leading the charge yourself, and each one, jerk a handful of the mixture, close in about the plants of every hill. Twelve to fifteen acres may thus be got over in a day, and the expense of time and money will be a mere trifle compared with the returns it will give. Next after fertilizing, embrace—kill weeds, disintegrate, pulverize, and—make corn, at a cost of twenty cents per bushel, that will pay you \$1.75 per acre of beef, and pork, and mutton, and poultry. It can be done.

Manure.

"Manure" has brought a "double brick" of manure upon you, and it is something like one of Halberd's, or the man who drew the elephant.

"What will he do with it?" he asks us. Well, we can tell him in a minute, and perhaps a good many others at the same time. We have great pleasure in doing so—

Take manure from these bricks, sir—yes, you can do it if they are real good bricks, just as you can get out of them; only there will be a little more labor and delay.

Under a shed of some sort is the best place to prepare a manure-bed. Take from horse manure, as much as will be needed, place it in a heap under the shed, shake up and fork over, and mix, and turn inside out, once in three days, in order to equalize the temperature all through.

In about three days it will be fit to form into a bed about four feet wide, eight inches higher at the ends, and as long as you please, leaving down and compacting the material with the fork. Then thrust down through the bed in several directions, sticks as "trucks." When these come out after standing five or six hours, no warmer than a fresh laid egg, the temperature is right to put in the eggs.

Crumble the "bricks" into particles the size of grains of corn, thrust down down, with fork and finger two inches below the surface—six inches or an apart in rows, cover two inches deep with light, rich soil—smooth and press the surface lightly, and cover with a foot of loose, clean straw.

In about five or six weeks of warm weather manure-beds will begin to peep out. Then remove the straw cover and begin to harvest.

MAKING TEAL.

It is not the best teal, nor the cheapest made that which is made with the richest raw milk. The milk that is richest is better in pasture in corn. It is, in fact, better, that fatness, and makes calves grow fatter. Better skim the milk when the cream has been skimmed, warm it to the normal, or better heat, and set in a gilt of milk, and a wonderful of milk to milk of milk. That said will make bigger calves and better teal than butter, or better milk.

GARDENING.

Dr. Roney, of Boston, dated before the Board of Health of that city the other day, that he had found the greatest in law, and before the public that all civilized nations should have a law against the use of the "fish."

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that farmers are not required to make returns of the value of produce consumed on the farm.

Very good for Secretary McCullough, and the farmers.

Shedfast wet up into dough, with coal tar, moulded into great bricks and calcined under pressure in a closed furnace, is beginning to be used in France as fuel—cheaper, and better than coal. It will be cheaper and better than that over here in three or four years.

Sheffield, in England, saw up about 40,000 elephants' tusks into ivory keys and bracelets annually. Sheffield ought to be made the capital of Tuskey.

"Fruit all killed," people began to sing four months before there was any fruit to be killed. Fruit will be given away by the basket to get rid of it, both in Philadelphia and New York before the autumnal equinox. Somebody will live to see it.

They have got a male *Rhinoceros* down South, born in Italy, herring plague at New York and outward, but better enough everywhere, and something has happened to the Delaware shad—or the "shadders." Yesterday we purchased a pair for fifty cents—before the war price. A depression somewhere.

Reports from Indiana say pretty poor wheat prospects. From the other side, those who know say there will be good wheat crops, unless cut off between now and harvest time.

A pair of blue horses died the other day at Greenville, Pa., from gnawing the bark of a locust tree to which they were hitched. Have not heard whether it was poison, choking, or a case of mere starvation.

How fast about the western end of Lake Superior during the past winter 70 feet—not all at one time, however.

The crows in grand council have declared an intensely hot summer inevitable. The down-Downs meekness told the truth about the winter—why shouldn't the Jersey crows tell it about the summer?

They have got a sharp law lately in York state against cruelty to poor dumb brutes. What the New Yorkers need next is a law against cruelty to poor, sick, and dying human beings—vide the N. Y. papers on quarantine dogs.

CHICKEN BOY.—Cut up the foot; cut each joint, and let it boil 1 hour; then stir in thickening, pepper, salt, and parsley enough to season; put in a few dumplings; let it boil up 4 hours, and serve.

RAW TOAST.—Chop very fine two spoonfuls of lean ham that has been cooked, take two spoonfuls of salt gravy, a few bread crumbs, and a spoonful of cream. Put all together in a steamer, and heat it. Have ready a buttered toast; spread the above upon it, strew a few crumbs over it, and brown it before the fire.

HOUSEWOMAN'S DANCE.—Two tablespoonfuls of cream, the same of vinegar, three tablespoonfuls of cream or milk, and one of pounded white sugar, well beaten up together with a small quantity of ground nutmeg. This is, of course, to be served up cold.

RICHELIEU EGGS.—Beat up three eggs with two ounces of fresh butter, or well-washed salt butter; add a teaspoonful of cream or new milk. Put all in a saucepan, and keep stirring it over the fire for nearly five minutes, until it rises up the bowl, when it should be immediately dashed on buttered toast.

LOUSIE'S SALAD.—To make a good lobster salad the dressing must be prepared beforehand, in the following manner: Beat three eggs (which should be new laid) with half a pint of the best salad oil; to this mixture, when well amalgamated, add half a pint of best vinegar, about two tablespoonfuls of mixed mustard, a very little cayenne pepper, some salt, and half a pint of melted butter, all well and thoroughly beaten together to make a smooth liquid. Wash and dry perfectly on a cloth two lemons, cut them up into pieces with the seeds of one good lemon, adding a stem of mint (if not liked) also three eggs boiled and cut up into slices, and about ten or twelve slices of hot toast. Mix these ingredients thoroughly on the dish, on which they should be heaped up, and pour all over them a sufficient quantity of the dressing to moisten the whole.

PULLED BRAIS.—Take the crown out of a hot loaf of bread, and divide it into ruddy-looking pieces by pulling it to pieces quickly with the fingers of both hands; place these pieces on a baking-dish, lined with paper, and bake them over again to a light brown color. Do them in a quick oven to ensure their being very crisp.

ROCK BROSCHES.—Two tablespoonfuls of fine flour, three of wheat flour, two of powdered sugar, a pinch of salt, and a dash of water to be rubbed into the flour, as much boiling milk as will moisten the mixture. Beat with the rolling pin all short, roll out very thin, and cut into rounds as large as the top of a tumbler. Bake in a very slow oven.

ROCK CAKE.—Take six eggs, with their weight in fine sugar, and half their weight in butter, and half also in raw flour, and half in wheaten flour. Whisk the eggs, cream and butter separately; very light, put them together, add the sugar, gradually, then the raw flour, then the flour, then the grated rind of half a lemon, last the butter just dissolved, but not hot. Bake an hour and a quarter. This quantity makes two round cakes.

ALMOND BISCUITS.—The following is a good recipe for almond biscuits, which are useful things to all housekeepers. One ounce of bitter almonds, five ounces of sweet almonds, one pound of sifted loaf sugar, all well powdered together in a mortar, with the whites of four eggs. Drop the mixture upon paper from a spoon, and bake in rather a cool oven.

TO CLEAN WHITE WARE.—A large lump of Spanish whiting must be soaked in water, in which a piece of common washing soda has been dissolved. The quantity of water should be only just enough to maintain the whiting. Take up some of the whiting, now become a paste, on a board, and rub the ware with it with a brush, leaving it on for a little while, and repeating the process two or three times, if necessary. Wash it all off with soap and water, dry the marble well, and afterwards polish it with a soft duster. A little of the whiting thus contained is most useful for washing ornamental china, which must be afterwards well rinsed in soapy water, and will be found to have acquired a very bright polish.

TO WASH COLORED LINENS.—Take a piece of common white soap and cut it into five, two good handfuls of bran, and about the same of dry laundry; beat it altogether, strain it off, and then wash the linens, rinse them in cold water, and the color will be permanently fixed; they will only require being washed once in this way. They should not be hung in the air.

THE RIDDLE.

Enigma.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

I am composed of 7 letters.

My 1, 4, 5, 6, is a vehicle.

My 1, 4, 5, 6, is what means do.

My 1, 2, 3, 4, is an animal.

My 2, 3, 4, 5, is an animal.

My 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, is used with heaven.

My whole is what all should do.

Decipher, I beg.

CHARLIE.

Enigma.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

I am composed of 4 letters.

My 1, 2, 3, 4, is a signification.

My 1, 2, 3, 4, is a substantiation.

My 1, 2, 3, 4, is a signification.

My whole is the most magnificent and delightful place that earth has ever known.

Baltimore, Md.

EMILY.

Puzzle.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

A want to B and bought a pair of boots of him, the price being three dollars. A gave him a counterfeit ten dollar bill. B not having the change, went to C and got 10 one-dollar bills of good money for the ten dollar counterfeit bill. A got the boots and the required change and absconded. On the next day C wrote to B with the counterfeit bill, who returned it, giving C 10 dollars, in good money. How much did A lose?

Jonas Pike.

Middle Port, Clinton Co., Ind.

AN ANSWER IS REQUESTED.

Diaphanous Problem.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Find three square numbers in arithmetical progression, whose common difference is a cube!

Morgan Stevens.

AN ANSWER IS REQUESTED.

Mathematical Problem.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The slant height of a certain right cone is 112 inches, and its base is 90 inches in diameter. An eagle being lured toward through this cone, midway between the base and apex, (the side of the cone being intersected by the side of the cone at right angles), was found to measure exactly one-half of its solid contents. Required—the diameter of the eagle hole. ARTHUR MARTIN.

Franklin, Vinton Co., Pa.

AN ANSWER IS REQUESTED.

Problem.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.